

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
DISTRICT OF NEVADA

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AMERICAN REALTY INVESTORS, INC.;  
TRANSCONTINENTAL REALTY  
INVESTORS, INC.; INCOME  
OPPORTUNITY REALTY INVESTORS,  
INC.; and PILLAR INCOME ASSET  
MANAGEMENT, INC.,

Plaintiffs,

v.

PRIME INCOME ASSET MANAGEMENT,  
LLC; PRIME INCOME ASSET  
MANAGEMENT, INC.; and HOMETOWN  
2006-1 1925 VALLEY VIEW, LLC,

Defendants.

Case No. 2:13-cv-00278-APG-CWH

HOMETOWN 2006-1 1925 VALLEY  
VIEW LLC,

Plaintiff,

v.

PRIME INCOME ASSET  
MANAGEMENT, LLC; PRIME INCOME  
MANAGEMENT, INC.; INCOME  
OPPORTUNITY REALTY INVESTORS,  
INC.; AMERICAN REALTY  
INVESTORS, INC.;  
TRANSCONTINENTAL REALTY  
INVESTORS, INC.; PILLAR INCOME  
ASSET MANAGEMENT, INC.; STEVEN  
A. SHELLEY; DANIEL J. MOOS; GENE  
S. BERTCHER; and LOUIS J. CORNA,

Defendants.

Case No. 2:13-cv-01664-APG-PAL

**ORDER TRANSFERRING CASES**

## I. BACKGROUND

The relevant factual and procedural background is set forth in the Court's "Order Granting Motion for Leave to File Supplemental Evidence and Denying Motion to Remand" (Dkt. No. 52)<sup>1</sup> and "Order to Show Cause" ("OSC," Dkt. No. 51).

In the OSC, the Court ordered the parties to file briefs explaining (1) the respective states of citizenship of Prime Income Asset Management, LLC and Prime Income Asset Management, Inc. (for the purposes of analyzing whether they should be realigned as plaintiffs in the instant case); and (2) whether the instant case and the Texas Fraud Lawsuit (case no. 2:13-cv-01664) should be transferred to the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of Texas (the "Texas Court"). (Dkt No. 51.)

## II. ANALYSIS

### A. Transfer of Venue

#### 1. Transfer Statute — 28 U.S.C. § 1404(a)

"For the convenience of parties and witnesses, and in the interest of justice, a district court may transfer any civil action to any other district or division where it might have been brought or to any district or division to which all parties have consented." 28 U.S.C. § 1404(a). Under 28 U.S.C. § 1404(a)—the codification of the doctrine of *forum non conveniens*—the Court may *sua sponte* order the transfer of venue "so long as the parties have the opportunity to present their views on the issue." *Costlow v. Weeks*, 790 F.2d 1486, 1488 (9th Cir. 1986). The OSC afforded the parties the necessary opportunity to respond.

Section 1404 applies only if venue is proper in the transferor court. *Lee v. Corrections Corp. of Am.*, 525 F. Supp. 2d 1238, 1243 (D. Haw. 2007). Venue in removed actions is governed by the removal statute (28 U.S.C. § 1441(a)) rather than the general venue statute (28

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<sup>1</sup> All docket citations are to case no. 2:13-cv-00278 (the "instant case") unless otherwise indicated.

U.S.C. § 1391). *Vu v. Ortho-McNeil Pharm., Inc.*, 602 F. Supp. 2d 1151, 1156 (N.D. Cal. 2009) (citing *Polizzi v. Cowles Magazines, Inc.*, 345 U.S. 663, 665 (1953)). Section 1441(a) provides for removal from the state court “to the district court of the United States for the district and division embracing the place where such action is pending.” If an action is properly removed, then venue is automatically laid in the federal court to which the action is removed. *Hollis v. Florida State Univ.*, 259 F.3d 1295, 1296 (11th Cir. 2001); *Sweeney v. Resolution Trust Corp.*, 16 F.3d 1, 4 (1st Cir. 1994); *Vu*, 602 F. Supp. 2d at 1156; *IBC Aviation Servs., Inc. v. Compania Mexicana de Aviacion, S.A. de C.V.*, 125 F. Supp. 2d 1008, 1014–14 (N.D. Cal. 2000). Put another way, “[v]enue is proper when a case is removed to the district where the state action was pending.” *Vu*, 602 F. Supp. 2d at 1156.<sup>2</sup> Thus, venue is proper in this Court because Hometown LLC properly removed the action from the Nevada state court. 28 U.S.C. § 1441(a).

Section 1404(a) next requires that the transferee court be one where the case “might have been brought.” In other words, the transferee court must (i) have subject matter jurisdiction over the claims; (ii) personal jurisdiction over the defendants; and (iii) be a proper venue. *Metz. v. U.S. Life Ins. Co. in City of N.Y.*, 674 F. Supp. 2d 1141, 1145 (C.D. Cal. 2009).

In relevant part, the general venue statute provides that venue is proper in

(2) a judicial district in which a substantial part of the events or omissions giving rise to the claim occurred, or a substantial part of property that is the subject of the action is situated; or

(3) if there is no district in which an action may otherwise be brought as provided in this section, any judicial district in which any defendant is subject to the court's personal jurisdiction with respect to such action.

28 U.S.C. § 1391(b).

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<sup>2</sup> The Court considers only non-fraudulently joined defendants in the venue analysis. *Pecorino v. Vutec Corp.*, \_\_ F. Supp. 2d \_\_, 2012 WL 5989918 (E.D.N.Y. Nov. 30, 2012); see *Ervin v. Judicial Council of Cal.*, 2007 WL 1489255 at \*2–3 (N.D. Cal. 2007); *Seagoing Uniform Corp. v. Texaco, Inc.*, 705 F. Supp. 918, 936 (S.D.N.Y. 1989); *Jenkins v. Nat'l Union Fire Ins. Co. of Pa.*, 650 F. Supp. 609, 614 n.1 (N.D. Ga. 1986). Therefore, Hometown LLC is the only defendant that figures into the venue analysis. Notably, the transferor court need not have personal jurisdiction over the defendants in order to transfer a case under section 1404(a). *Nelson v. Int'l Paint Co.*, 716 F.2d 640, 643 (9th Cir. 1983) (a transfer under § 1404(a) can be used to cure a lack of personal jurisdiction); *Reed v. Brown*, 623 F.Supp. 342, 346 (D. Nev. 1985).

Venue is proper in the Texas Court because the underlying events giving rise to the claims occurred in that judicial district. Moreover, Hometown LLC subjected itself to personal jurisdiction in the Texas Court for claims related to these events by filing the Texas Guaranty Lawsuit and Texas Fraud Lawsuit there. *Id.* § 1391(b)(2)–(3); *see CE Distrib. v. New Sensor Corp.*, 380 F.3d 1107, 1113 (9th Cir. 2004) (“[U]nder the doctrine of pendent personal jurisdiction, a defendant may be required to defend a ‘claim for which there is no independent basis of personal jurisdiction so long as it arises out of a common nucleus of operative facts with a claim in the same suit over which the court does have personal jurisdiction.’” (quoting *Action Embroidery v. Atl. Embroidery*, 368 F.3d 1174, 1180 (9th Cir. 2004))).

## 2. First-to-File Rule

The first-to-file rule “may be invoked when a complaint involving the same parties and same issues has already been filed in another district.” *Alltrade, Inc. v. Uniweld Prods., Inc.*, 946 F.2d 622, 625 (9th Cir. 1991) (internal quotation marks and citation omitted).<sup>3</sup> The actions need not be identical, but they must be “substantially similar.” *Herer v. Ah Ha Pub., LLC*, 927 F. Supp. 2d 1080, 1088 (D. Or. 2013). “The interests of comity, efficiency, and judicial economy give district courts discretion to ‘transfer, stay, or dismiss’ the more recently filed” action. *Id.* (citing *Cedars-Sinai Med. Ctr. v. Shalala*, 125 F.3d 765, 769 (9th Cir. 1997)). “If a subsequent complaint is filed in a second court involving the same parties and issues as the first, then the rule ‘should not be disregarded lightly.’” *Id.* (quoting *Alltrade*, 946 F.2d at 625).

However, “the rule will not apply if a court determines that equitable interests counsel otherwise; typical exceptions to the rule include bad faith, anticipatory suit, and forum shopping.” *Id.* “A suit is anticipatory when the plaintiff filed upon receipt of specific, concrete indications that a suit by defendant was imminent. ... Such anticipatory suits are disfavored because they are examples of forum shopping.” *Z-Line Designs, Inc. v. Bell'O Int'l, LLC*, 218 F.R.D. 663, 665 (N.D. Cal. 2003) (citations omitted). Also, courts give priority to cases seeking coercive relief

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<sup>3</sup> If a case is removed to federal court, the date of the state court filing is the effective date for the first-to-file analysis. *Herer*, 927 F. Supp. 2d at 1089 n.3.

1 rather than declaratory relief regardless of which case was filed first. *Research Automation, Inc.*  
 2 *v. Schrader-Bridgeport Int'l Inc.*, 626 F.3d 973, 980 (7th Cir. 2010); *see Carolina Cas. Co. v.*  
 3 *Data Broadcasting Corp.*, 158 F. Supp. 2d 1044, 1049 (N.D. Cal. 2001).

4 The Texas Court followed the standard practice of deferring to the first-filed court on the  
 5 issue of whether the first-filed case was anticipatory, was filed in bad faith, or otherwise fails to  
 6 justify venue in the first-filed court. Once the second-filed court determines that the actions are  
 7 substantially similar, thus warranting a transfer of venue, it is up to the first-filed court to  
 8 determine if and how the two cases should proceed. *Cadle Co. v. Whataburger of Alice, Inc.*, 174  
 9 F.3d 599, 605 (5th Cir. 1999); *see Arris Int'l, Inc. v. Hybrid Patents, Inc. (In re COM21, Inc.)*,  
 10 357 B.R. 802, 809 (Bankr. N.D. Cal. 2006).

11 In the OSC, the Court tentatively determined that the instant case is an anticipatory strike  
 12 suit and thus the first-to-file rule does not apply. Notwithstanding Plaintiffs' and the Prime  
 13 Defendants' protestations, that determination is no longer tentative.

14 Prime Defendants argue that the Court's tentative determination that the instant case was  
 15 an anticipatory strike suit relied on privileged, inadmissible evidence. They contend that Texas  
 16 state law prohibits the disclosure of any communication relating to the mediation of a civil  
 17 dispute. Under Texas statute,

18 a communication relating to the subject matter of any civil ... dispute made by a  
 19 participant in an alternative dispute resolution procedure, whether before or after  
 20 the institution of formal judicial proceedings, is confidential, is not subject to  
 disclosure, and may not be used as evidence against the participant in any judicial  
 or administrative proceeding.

21 TEX. CIV. PRAC. & REM. CODE § 154.073(a). They also cite the Northern District of Texas's  
 22 Alternative Dispute Resolution Booklet:

23 **Is everything that takes place in mediation kept confidential?**

24 Yes. The Court Rules for Mediation prohibit disclosure of anything that is said or  
 25 that takes place in mediation. There may be an exception to this rule in the case of  
 26 the commission of a crime or breaking a civil law. In the absence of those  
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1           exception[s], when the mediation ends, the only thing that the mediator can tell  
2           [the] Court is that the case settled or that it did not settle.<sup>4</sup>

3           The first issue is whether the Texas confidentiality statute is applicable in federal court.  
4           Under Evidence Rule 501, “in a civil case, state law governs privilege regarding a claim or  
5           defense for which state law supplies the rule of decision.” The Texas courts, however, have not  
6           afforded the ADR confidentiality statutes the status of privileges. *Knapp v. Wilson N. Jones*  
7           *Mem’l Hosp.*, 281 S.W. 3d 163, 173 (Tex. Ct. App. 2009). Nonetheless, at least one district court  
8           in Texas has applied this statute. *Smith v. Smith*, 154 F.R.D. 661, 669–70 (N.D. Tex. 1994).  
9           Although section 154.073(a) is not a privilege, it is sufficiently analogous to a privilege that the  
10          Court will apply it in this case, especially in light of the statute’s application by the Northern  
11          District of Texas.

12          The next issue is whether this Texas statute prohibits the disclosure of the e-mail sent by  
13          Hometown LLC’s counsel which included a draft complaint and threat to sue. The confidentiality  
14          provided by section 154.073(a) is not absolute. “[D]isclosure may be warranted in a case alleging  
15          a new and independent cause of action when disclosure of the confidential communications or  
16          written materials will not disturb the settlement in the underlying arbitration.” *Knapp*, 281 S.W.  
17          2d at 173.

18          First, it is unclear whether the e-mail at issue was sent by Hometown LLC’s counsel “in  
19          an [ADR] procedure.” The mediator was not present, and the e-mail was sent outside of the  
20          mediation setting. Moreover, the email does not seem to disclose a parties’ confidential analysis  
21          of the case, or positions regarding settlement. Next, although the claims in this case are not  
22          entirely independent from the Texas Guaranty Lawsuit, it is unclear whether disclosure will  
23          disturb the possibility of settlement in the underlying mediation. The Prime-related entities have  
24          refused to mediate since the filing of the instant case. The policy underlying the statute—the  
25          promotion of early, extrajudicial, voluntary, and peaceable resolution of disputes—is not  
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<sup>4</sup> U.S. District Court, Northern District of Texas, Alternative Dispute Resolution Booklet,  
<http://www.txnd.uscourts.gov/publications/altdisp.html>.



1 contravened where the possibility of settlement is close to nil. *See id.* Consequently, the  
2 disclosure of the e-mail (and attached draft complaint) did not violate section 154.073(a).

3 The same outcome results from consideration of the Northern District of Texas's local  
4 ADR rule. Like the Texas statute, this local rule prohibits the disclosure of anything that is said  
5 "in mediation."<sup>5</sup> It is unclear whether an e-mail sent outside of the mediator's presence that does  
6 not contain any terms of settlement is made "in mediation." Moreover, as set forth above, the  
7 email does not seem to disclose a parties' confidential analysis of the case, or positions regarding  
8 settlement. The Court believes the proper view is that the Texas local rule does not bar disclosure  
9 or consideration of the e-mail containing the draft complaint and threat to sue was not made.

10 That e-mail, and the filing of the instant suit two days later, indicate that the instant case  
11 was an anticipatory strike suit. The fact that Plaintiffs did not serve the Nevada Complaint on  
12 Hometown LLC until one month after filing supports this determination. Hometown LLC was  
13 placed in the position of continuing to try to mediate and negotiate a settlement without the  
14 knowledge of the instant case in Nevada. In essence, Plaintiffs gave themselves an "out" if  
15 negotiations did not go their way. Presumably, they would have dismissed the instant case  
16 without ever informing Hometown LLC about it if the negotiation had proved successful. The  
17 use of declaratory relief actions and the first-to-file rule are not an appropriate way to cut short an  
18 attempted negotiation. *See Williamson v. Am. Mastiff Breeders Council*, 2009 WL 634231 at \*4  
19 (D. Nev. 2009) (A party's "offer to attempt to resolve the dispute outside of court should not  
20 work to his detriment when he had already threatened imminent legal action.").

21 Equitable considerations of convenience provide an independent ground to transfer the  
22 case. As explained in the Order to Show Cause, the relevant events occurred in and around  
23 Dallas, the parties' principal places of business are there, most (if not all) of the witnesses are  
24 there, and the Texas Court has prior experience with the facts and parties.

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27 <sup>5</sup> The rule specifically prohibits the mediator, rather than the parties, from communicating  
28 anything to the court other than whether the case settled. However, general principles regarding the  
confidentiality of mediation suggest that it should apply to parties as well, in order to promote candor in  
the mediation process.

1 The plaintiff's choice of forum is given deference, especially where the second-filed case  
2 seeks coercive relief and the first-filed case seeks declaratory relief for an issue raised in the  
3 second-filed case. *Research Automation, Inc. v. Schrader-Bridgeport Int'l Inc.*, 626 F.3d 973,  
4 980 (7th Cir. 2010); *see Carolina Cas. Co. v. Data Broadcasting Corp.*, 158 F. Supp. 2d 1044,  
5 1049 (N.D. Cal. 2001). Hometown LLC is the plaintiff in the Texas Fraud Lawsuit.

6 Although alter ego liability for LLCs is an unsettled issue of Nevada law (militates in  
7 favor of keeping the case in Nevada), this factor is not dispositive. The necessary facts to  
8 determine alter ego liability—the corporate form of the entities at issue and the behavior of the  
9 parties, directors and officers—are best determined by the Texas Court. The relevant  
10 documentary evidence and witnesses are located in and around Dallas. The Texas Court (with  
11 briefing by the parties) is undoubtedly capable of reaching a sound, reasoned prediction of how  
12 the Nevada Supreme Court would rule on this legal issue. Moreover, the Nevada Supreme Court  
13 often turns to the law of other states, especially Delaware, to resolve questions of corporate law.  
14 The Texas Court is in no worse position than this Court to analyze relevant, non-Nevada law.

15 The first-to-file rule is inapplicable for two independent reasons: the instant case was an  
16 anticipatory strike suit and considerations of convenience weigh strongly in favor of the second-  
17 filed court (the Texas Court) hearing the case. For the same reasons of convenience, transfer is  
18 warranted under 28 U.S.C. § 1404(a). Accordingly, the Court orders the transfer of the Texas  
19 Fraud Lawsuit and the instant case to the Texas Court.

20 **B. Realignment of Parties**

21 Because the instant case and the Texas Fraud Lawsuit are being transferred to the Texas  
22 Court, the issue of realignment is moot in this Court. The Texas Court is in a better position to  
23 determine if realignment is proper.

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### III. CONCLUSION

For the reasons set forth above, the Court ORDERS the TRANSFER of the instant case (Case No. 2:13-cv-00278-APG-CWH) and the Texas Fraud Lawsuit (Case No. 2:13-cv-01664-APG-PAL) to the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of Texas.

DATED this 4th day of November, 2013.

  
ANDREW P. GORDON  
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE